PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE. ONCE MORE THE PEOPLE FLY IN TERROR

FROM THEIR HOMES.

A VAST AREA IN TURKEY FELT THE RECENT SHOCKS-CONFIDENCE HAD RETURNED IN THE CITY WHEN ANOTHER CONVUL-

SION CAME-120 PEOPLE KNOWN TO

as many parts of the city. The meagre reports received from the interior this evening indicatathat the loss of life and property there has not been so great as was feared.

There were slight shocks last night, but th city resumed something like its normal aspect this morning. The shops reopened and the inhabitants returned to their homes, from which they had fled. The ruins of the Bazar were cleared away to-day, and several dead bodies and a number of injured persons were found buried

The village of Galataria, near San Stefano, was completely wrecked by the first shock, and many persons were killed and injured.

The latest official estimate of the killed places the number at 120, but as the seismic disturb-

the number at 120, but as the seismic discussions ances extended over a vast area, a shock having been felt throughout the Peninsula of Anatolia, 236 miles from Constantinople, it is believed that the death list will be largely increased.

The town of Jalova, on the Gulf of Ismidt, is almost totally destroyed. At San Stefano the sea receded simultaneously with the first shock for a distance of 200 yards, and as suidenly returned, The rushing volume of water hurled boats upon the docks, demalished quays and threw every-

thing into disorder.

The centre of the disturbance appears to have been the town of Brusa, fifty-seven miles scutheast of this city, where great damage was done and many lives were lost.

MUST BE KILLED UPON LANDING. THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO RE-MOVE RESTRICTIONS UPON CANA-DIAN CATTLE.

London, July 12 .- In the House of Commons today, Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, replied to the inquiries made recently by Henry Chaplin and Sir James Leng, in regard to the removal of the restrictions upon Canadian cattle. Mr. Gardner said that the conclusion had cattle. Mr. Gardner said that the conclusion and been reached by the Government that it would be started from Friedrichsruh this afternoon for Schoenhausen, where they will be met by the Counterparts for the present to dispense with the reimpossible for the present to dispense with the requirement that all Canadian cattle arriving should quirement that all Canadian cattle arriving should be slaughtered at the port of landing. Nevertheless, he was glad to state that only two of the number of the cattle examined by the experts employed by the commission of the Board of Agriculture had been found to be infected with contaglous pleuropneumonia. In a few days, he said, he would be able to lay upon the table of the House a statement of the results of the inquiry conducted by himself. Major Saunders and Sir Henry James. Sydney Buxton. Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, in reply to the recent inquiry of Charles E. H. Vincent, said that the combined expenses of Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, Cape (Colony and Natal were fil. 22,000 annually, and of this sum, fl. 20,000 was devoted to armaments for the defence of the Empire.

DISCUSSING SOCIAL PURITY. ADDRESSES BY AMERICAN DELEGATES BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, July 12 .- At the international conference Regulation of Vice, Mr. Powell, fallure of American cities to regulate public immorality. Mr. Powell described the progress made morality. Mr. Powell described the progress made toward such regulation in States where the Legislatures had raised the legal age of consent and taken other steps to protect girls. He expanded the growth of social purity societies in the United States, and the objects and influence of the White Cross organizations, which, he said, had been extended to the principal colleges. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Wheeler Andrew also spoke. All the American speakers were enthusiastically received.

NO INCOME TAX FOR FRANCE. M CAVAIGNAC'S PROPOSAL REJECTED BY THE DEPUTIES-CONFIDENCE IN DUPUY AND POINCARE ALSO VOTED.

Paris, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected M. Cavaignac's proposal for an income tax by a vote of 267 to 236. As the proposal had been stremously opposed by the Government. Premier Duppy and Finance Minister Poincaré announces that in view of the narrowness of the majority they must have a vote of confidence or resign. Confidence was then voted by 300 against 80 Deputies.

The French Government will be landed finally in swamps of ridicule-that weapon which is so often proclaimed as the most deadly in France-i the Cabinets keep on asking for votes of confidence upon all questions discussed in Parliament. There was in fact no adequate motive for Premier Dupuy to ask for such a vote after the Chamber had re sected by thirty-one majority the Income Tax bill, which was opposed by the Ministry. M. Dupuy. who was the unsuccessful rival of Casimir-Perier as a candidate for the Presidency, and who knows that he cannot remain Premier much longer, may have desired to show that he enjoyed the confidence of Parliament and was practically the ruler of oce, while the new President was only her nominal head. But in playing this game he runs the risk of exhausting the patience of the French Chamber, which has been called upon recently to give so many votes of confidence, rather than take a leap into the dark of Ministerfail future. Such a vote has just been given for that reason; but it was useless to ask for it, as public opinion in France is not yet ripe for the adoption of an income tax. This tax has been known there since the Hepublic of 1848, when it was called the "impôt progressif," or progressive and cumulative taxation. It is still called so by the many newspapers which are opposed to the proposition of Deputy Cavaignac. He is the hephew of the celebrated general who defeated in a tanguinary battle of three days in June, 1848, the socialist insurrection in Paris, and who was chosen by the National Assembly as Chief of the Executive Power. The young M. Cavaignac, who was formerly Moderate Republican, became a Radical, and Dinad with M. Donmer, another Deputy, to present the income Tax bill. According to that bill, persons the second of the control o

RIOTING BY SCOTCH MINERS. Glasgow, July 12.—The striking miners at Blantre, eight miles from this city, have become riot-eus. The local authorities are unable to check the disorders, and have applied to the Glasgow police for assistance.

A DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT GRATZ. Vienna, July 12.-A furious hurricane passed over of Gratz, Styria, yesterday, houses, uprooting trees and doing other damage. No part of the city escaped the ravages of the storm. Several persons were injured by flying flass, etc., but none of them seriously.

THE CORTES TAKES A RECESS. Madrid, July 12.—The Cortes to-day suspended its The "Epoca" demands that the Government shall

appress the traffic in arms and ammunition be-ween Gibraltar and Morocco, which, it asserts, is ally increasing. MME. CARNOT LEAVES THE ELYSEE. Paris, July 12.-Mme. Carnot, the widow of the

MAY BE AVERTED.

JAPAN ACCEPTS THE OFFER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AND CHINA IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SUIT-NEUTRALIZATION

OF THE TREATY PORTS. London, July 12 .- Japan has accepted Great Britain's offer of mediation in the international dispute | Laughlin's force, succeeded in arresting yesterday a which has arisen from the Corean rebellion, and

A dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Corea, says that a conference of foreign representatives was held there to-day, and the neu-Constantinople, July 12.—Another severe earth-quake shock was felt here at 4:15 o'clock this Japanese Minister accepted the principle of the reserved his answer in regard to other ports pend

fradesmen nurried from their shops and families ran from the houses to the open spaces. Most of the places of business, which had been opened with the return of confidence, were closed before 5 o'clock. The parks and squares are again filled with improvised tents and beds. Workingmen are busy razing the buildings which were badly damaged by the earthquake on Tuesday. About fifteen gangs are at work in as many parts of the city. The meagre reports

CAPTAIN HICKOK INJURED.

THE LEADER OF THE YALE ATHLETES OBLIGHT TO RETIRE FROM PRACTICE WORK.

London, July 12.-While the Yale athletes wer practising at Oxford to-day Captain Hickok, who

still resting.

General regret is felt over the accidents to the Yale athletes, and it is feared that the contests will be considerably affected by the injuries sustained by Captain Hikok's men. The broad jump is expected to be the decisive contest. Crowds gather daily at the practice grounds to see the men at

GERMANY DECLARES A TARIFF WAR ACTION AGAINST SPAIN BECAUSE THE CORTES

DID NOT ADOPT THE COMMERCIAL TREATY. Berlin, July 12.-The "Reichsanzeiger" published to-day the announcement that a tariff war had been declared against Spain because the Cortes adjourned without approving the commercial treaty already voted by the Reichstag. Herr von Radowitz, Ger-man Ambassador in Madrid, has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government of Germany's ac-

PRIEST AND DOUBLE MURDERER. ABBE BRUNEAU SENTENCED TO DEATH-HIS VIC-

TIMS A PRIEST AND A WOMAN. Paris, July 12.-After a four days' trial Abbe Bruneau was sentenced in Laval to-day to death for having murdered Abbe Fricot at Entramm for having murdered Abbe Fricot at Factamental and January. Bruneau was proved also to have killed Mme. Bourdals, a florist, it was shown at the trial that after having robbed Fricot's body. Bruneau is cool and protests his innocence. He admits that he once led a loose life, but says that he repented and reformed some time ago.

BISMARCKS TO MEET AT SCHOENHAUSEN Berlin, July 12.—The Prince and Princess Bismarck

DR. BURTSELL TO RETURN SOON. Rome, July 12.-The Rev. Dr. Burtsell, of Ron dout, N. Y., will start for home on July 17. His prolonged stay here has been due to the Pope's request that he should remain. Dr. Burtsell will receive the Papal benediction, which he will convey to the Catholic parishes of Rondout and his rela-tives and friends.

The Rev. Father Connolly, secretary to Arch-bishop Corrigan, of New-York, reiterates the state-ment that since his arrival in Rome he has not been asked a single question in regard to the eco-nomic views of himself or any other person, nor has he been asked to sign a statement of any kind. receive the Papal benediction, which he will conver

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FRENCH SENATOR Paris, July 12.-In the Senate to-day President Challemel-Lacour announced the sudden death of Senator Albert de Laberge, upon whom he pro-nounced a eulogy.

London, July 12 .- "The Pall Mail Gazette." article under the heading "Dehsomania," says the erties to the hands of Debs. Concerning the sirike itself. "The Gazette" says that the fact that 'he deitself, "The Gazette" says that the fact that the decision to order a general strike was postnoned may
be accepted as a proof that there is no serious intention of striking. The riots in Chicago and other
places prove that the States are too loosely kint together for good government. The future policy of
the States ought to be toward centralization rather
than decentralization.

"The St. James's Gazette" says that the strike is
fizzling out as suddenly as it was precipitated. The
matter has now reached the stage of personal selfrestraint and sense of honor asserting themselves
against American recklessness and total absence of
discipline in all public affairs.

"The Daily Chromicle" says in a leader on the

"The Daily Chronicle" says in a leader on the

"The Daily Chronice says in a leader on the strike in America:

The labor war, added to foregone events, inevitably will result in the downfail of the Democrats at the next election. There will be a demand for reactionary measures, which must be carried by reactionary men, those men being Republicans. This is a sorry close of the century for the great Republic which started with such bright hopes and boundless energy; but when money is king and god, when everything is permitted to drift, when the worst elements rule, when party machines supplant serious political conviction, a terrible denouement is inevitable. The riots of 1817 apparently did not teach Americans any lesson, indeed, things seem since to have gone from bad to worse, and the apathy of despair seems to have seized the better classes. We must believe that good eventually will come of this evil, but meanwhile we must expect a reign of conservative reaction and the disintegration of the forces conducing to social reform.

THREE MORE JURORS FOR M'GOUGH. Troy, N. Y., July 12.-In the McGough trial today three more jurors were added to the four already obtained. It will be necessary to draw another extra panel to-morrow, as the present one is almost exhausted. This will put the securing of a full jury off until next week.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING IN MINNESOTA.

Hastings, Minn., July 12.-A mob of 200 men at tempted yesterday to lynch the murderer of Policeman Jacobson, but were frustrated by the sheriff.
Officer Jacobson was killed by a burglar whom he
was trying to arrest, and who refused to give his

A NEW-YORK PILOTBOAT ASHORE.

Newport, R. I., July 12.-Pilotboat Ezra Nye, No 11. of New-York, went ashore on the northwest side of Rose Island in this harbor at high tide this morning. She lies easy, high and dry at low water, and is probably not seriously injured. Attempts will be made to float her at high tide.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT THE FRICK WORKS. Uniontown, Penn., July 12-Two more of the Frick Coke Company tenement-houses at Youngstown were burned last night, the work of incendiaries. This strengthens the conviction that a general uprising of the foreign element is imminent. The property de-stroyed were houses from which strikers were re-cently evicted. Another large batch of imported men were taken to the Morrell Coke Works this morning.

Philadelphia, July 12 .- Justice Fell, in the Suprem Court, to-day rendered an opinion affirming the con-viction of the banker, F. V. Rockafellow, of Wilkesbarre, who was found guilty in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County of receiving money from a depositor while insolvent.

Rockafellow was convicted under an act which Hockalenow was convicted under an act which provides that any banker who shall receive money from a depositor, with the knowledge that he is insolvent, shall be guilty of embezziement.

**Ustice Feil holds that the act is not to be nullified, as counsel for the defendant claimed, because the offence is called "embezziement." The word was not well chosen, the opinion reads, "but the intention is clear."

DEATH OF JUDGE ALONZO B. WENTWORTH

AGAIN THE EARTHQUAKE. ENGLAND TO BE MEDIATOR. A CLEVER GIRL SWINDLER. MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

THE THREATENED WAR OVER COREA SHE TRIED A BOGUS CHECK ON TIFFANY

ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD, BUT AN OLD HAND AT THE GAME-MARCUS & CO. AND

PIRMS TAKEN IN BY HER. Detectives Titus and Krausch, of Inspector Mcyoung girl who had swindled a number of jewelry firms in this city by means of bogus checks. She presented herself to be the daughter of William Stearnse, a banker, and presented worthless checks bearing his name to the persons from whom she purenased goods. The prisoner described herarrested at No. 181 East Broadway, where she lives. On May 23 a member of the jewelry firm of W. T. that they had been swindled by a stylishly dressed oung girl, who came into the store and bought a mond ring for \$100. She presented in payment a check on the National Broadway Bank, made payable to J. A. Flomerfelt and signed William F.

She told Mr. Flomerfelt that Mr. Stearnse. banker, was her father. Nothing wrong was suspected at the time, but it was soon learned that the check was a forgery. Marcus & Co., of Broadway and Seventeenthst, were swindled out of \$125 in the same way. From them the girl purchased a pair of diamond earrinas, and gave in payment a check for \$125 signed by William F. Stearnse & Co.

The detectives learned that the prisoner on May is tried to swindle Tiffany & Co. She bought jewelry to the value of \$250 and offered in payment a bours check. She had also represented herself to be a Mr. Stearnse's daughter, but the firm became suspicious and refused to accept the check or let her have the jewelry. Later it was learned that she was an imposter. Inspector McLaughlin says that he has received a number of other complaints from persons who have been swindled by the pifsoner.

The girl told the Inspector that she was married by Judge Martine five months ago to a man named Paterson, who was under arrest at the time, charged with passing a bogus draft. The Inspector says that the prisoner has earried on similar swindling operations at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago. So far as the detectives have been able to learn, there is no such banking firm as banker, was her father. Nothing wrong was sus-

HE SAVED ONE, BUT KILLED THE OTHER.

TIME TO AVOID RUNNING OVER ONE BOY, BUT HE BACKS THE WHEELS OVER THE NECK OF ANOTHER.

Vincenzo Marmora, a little five-year-old Italian, who lived on the top floor of the rear tenement use at No. 44 Haxter-st., was run over and k

the other.

Vincenzo was picked up dead, and Coster was sercome by the accident that he almost fainted agot down from his truck. He was arrested and it be arraigned this morning in the Tombs Police

PRENDERGAST WILL DIE TO-DAY.

HAREAS CORPUS FOR HIM AND AN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT BOTH REFUSED.

Chicago, July 12.-Prendergust must die on the gallows to-merrow. The last loophole of escape from capital punishment was closed to-day for the mur-Judge Grosscup denied the writ and telegraphed

to Judge Woods at Indianapolis asking him to com-

Court of the land from the decision. Judge Grove postpone the execution until the last moment ecified in the warrant. The Sheriff replied that, the state of the would are with all due regard to the pris-'s rights, he would also act only under proper nority on advice of his attorney.

4.20 o'clock the attorneys for the State and oner again appeared in Judge Grosscap's court, informed them that he had decided to overruin motion for an appeal to the United States Su-

AN ORANGEMAN RIOT.

A SCORE OF BROKEN HEADS ARE THE RESULT OF PHILADELPHIA'S PARADE.

Philadelphia, July 12 .- The Hattle of the Boyne wa fought over to-night in the heart of the city, and as a result about twenty Irishmen are nursing in the police station charged with inciting a riot. The local lodges of Orangemen had celebrated the day with a picule at Rising Sun Park, and with banners flying they were parading down Broad-st. on the way back to their lodge rooms. At Cherry-st, under the shadows of the Academy of the Fine Arts, a crowd of green-ribbon men became enraged at the tune played by the organization's band, and a shower of bricks flew into the ranks of the march The Pioneer Corps, armed with sabres and axes, charged on their assallants, and for a few minutes there was about as lively a riot as Philadel phia has seen in recent years. promptly ordered out from the City Hall, only a sek away, and the rioters were clubbed into sub-

At the Hahnemann Hospital, close by, some twenty men had wounds, more or less serious, attended
to. Daniel Kielt, one of the attacking party, had
his face split open with a sabre and received several
severe wounds. Michael Burns, one of his companons, was struck on the head with an axe, and both
are in a serious condition. After the police had
lispersed the mob and locked up a score of the
loters, the loyal Orangemen resumed their march
to the tune of "Boyne Water."

THE SENEGAL UNDOUBTEDLY LOST.

San Francisco, July 12.-News has been received here that practically settles all doubts regarding the fate of the British ship Senegal. Captain Thompson, of the schooner Mary C. Russ, now at San Diego north, 119:68 west, the Russ was in company with north, 19:68 west, the Russ was in company with the overdue ship for several hours. As night ap-proached a severe northwest gale sprang up. It blew with terrifle violence throughout the night, causing the Russ to lay to under short sail. A tremendous sea was running. When morning dawned the weather had moderated, but the sea was very lumpy. The air was clear, and, though a search was made for the Senegal, the glass failed to locate her. Captain Thompson believes that the vessel must have shifted her ballast, which was sand, and gone to the bottom with all hands.

CROPS SUFFERING FROM DROUTH.

Monticello, N. Y., July 12.-The uncommonly dry weather which is prevailing in Sullivan County has Dedham. Mass., July 12.—Judge Alonzo B. Wentworth, who shot himself twice through the head at
his home on the morning of July 3, died this morning. He was born in Somersworth, N. H., in 1840,
was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and
became a member of the bar in 1862. He was promiment as a Democrat, G. A. R. man and Free Mason.

weather which is prevaining in Sunivan County has
injured the crops. Hay harvesters find less than a
his-crop, and that in some sections is pronounced
to be almost worthless. The only crop which promises anything like its former quantity is corn.
Scarcely enough rain has fallen during the last two
weeks to lay the dust, and the heat the greater
part of that time has been intense, the thermometer
registering from 55 to 55 degrees.

THE END SEEMS TO BE NEAR.

CHICAGO'S GREAT STRIKE LIKELY SOON TO BE A THING OF HISTORY.

DERS STILL CLAIMS EVERYTHING, HOWEVER FROM THE MIDST OF THE WRECK HE SHOUTS VICTORY-TRAIN SERVICE IN-

> FREQUENCY - SOME HUMORS OF THE SITUATION.

Chicago, June 12.—The greatest railway strike of the century is rapidly drawing to a close, and it ends in a humiliating defeat for the strikers and the self-asserted leaders who precipitated the unseemly conflict between capital

rush for old places, and the cry of the disorgan-

ized strikers will be "The devil take the hinder-

Testimony is overwhelming in support of the statement that the railroad companies are able weeks, before everything gets back into its previous smooth working order, but judging from present appearances it will not at any time be a question of ability to get help to man the service. men or hanging up applications until business in-

distributed them among the railroads, and the about 7,500 to 8,000 in all. The association

"It is proper that the public should know exactly the situation," said Manager Egan, of forces in forty-eight hours if there should be occasion for rapid increase. We consider the sirtle

over, though it would be folly to assume that the effects of the trouble can be effaced at once."

NEW MEN WILL NOT BE DISCHARGED.

It is asserted by the men, though "officially" denied, that if the employment of hands the strikers are being discriminated against. This may be true of a few, but or, nearly all the roads a generous spirit prevails and the old men get the preference, though, without exception, the companies are prepared to stand by the new men who came forward at the risk of their lives (as they believed) and took the places of the strikers.

This is going to be the unyielding and un-This is going to be the unyielding and undeviating plan of the roads, as an Micials of high and low degree.

NO HALFEELING AGAINST THE STRIKERS. It is found that in most general offices, where the burden of reconstruction of business and the readfustment of relations with the men will fall, very little ill-feeling against the strikers is felt, or at least expressed. In this emergency the wise ounsel of men like President Blackstone, of the Alten: President Hughitt, of the Northwestern; President Miller, of the St. Paul, and others of broad callbre is having great influence. They are unceasing in their advice to their colleagues to be patient with the men, and in suggesting that the strikers were in most instances misled into taking a false and untenable position. Where this spirit has prevailed the companies gave

this spirit has prevailed the companies gave their old men all possible leeway before filling the vacancies created by their withdrawal, giving them notice and putting a time limit on their period of grace ample for serious reflection.

In the re-employment of men the railroad companies have not considered the question of wages, the old scales being paid, excepting in possibly two or three cases. The Grand Trunk and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois are understood to have put a reduced scale in force wherever practicable. Some other roads, notably the Atchison, will struggle along with greatly reduced forces, even though business should resume the full proportions existing before the strike began. This company was contemplating a general reduction before the strike was thought of. For instance, the shops at Topeka were closed before the strike was ordered, thus placing the large force of men there in the position of not having struck, whatever their intentions may have been. Details of the number of men who went out on the strike and the number who have been employed or taken back are difficult to obtain at the railroad offices.

At the headquarters of the General Managers

At the headquarters of the General Managers At the headquarters of the General Managers to-day an atmosphere of quiet prevails. The tension and excitement observable last week are gone. The whole tenor of the reports of this morning's meeting was absolute quietness along the various lines, and the resumption of passenger, freight and suburban business everywhere in the order named. The Bureau of Press Information is preparing to close up, and the special bulletins of the association regarding the movements of trains will be discontinued to-morrow.

TURNING ON SOVEREIGN. There is a clash in the labor organizations which brought on the present strike, and it all

grows out of the way Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has acted, It is alleged that the carpenters were the first to make the complaint that Sovereign has done lots of talking as to what the Knights of Labor would do when the time came for them to strike. They say that now the time has arrived; that Sovereign has made an appeal to his followers, and they have not responded; that the Knights have not quit work and joined the movement. It is further declared that Sovereign movement. It is further declared that Sovereigh has all along told of the confidence they would place in him, and has begulied them with the assurance that every Knight in the country would go out when he gave the word. But in-

stead of this being the case, the appeal of the Master Workman has failen on unlistening ears. Trades union leaders acknowledge that the Knights of Labor have not struck. They acknowledge even that the Knights of Labor proposed strike has been a miserable failure. One leading official of the Carpenters' Brotherhood said this morning that he had not heard of one single Knight who had responded to Sovereign's appeal, and he had not found any other person who knew of such an incident. "If I were Sovereign," he said, "and had been called down as beautifully as he has been, I'd send in my resignation at the next General Assembly. His appeal has not been heeded and his own have turned away from him. At the conference last Sunday, when questions were being asked concerning the length of time required to get the men out, Sovereign got up and stated that he only needed one hour to get his Knights into line. He's had nearly two days now and he can't raise a corporal's guard of strikers."

At the headquarters of the Carpenters' Brotherhood it was stated that Sovereign is making an effort to break up the organized work of the trades unions in getting out their members and to enlist them in a general strike without order or organization. It is asserted that he will not be successful in such an undertaking.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.

A MISERABLE FAILURE.

To-day's developments in the sympathetic strike of Chicago's allied trades did not extend and labor. From to-day onward it will be a the existing labor troubles so far as was expected. The present status of the walkout is not encouraging for the members of the American Railway Union. There has been no paralysis of the city's industries and the most liberal estimate would not include 10,000 men in the numbers of those who have dropped their tools to further the interests of the fight against the railroads. Members of the Building Trades Council say they are simply resting on their oars and that the tie-up will really begin on Saturday morning after the Council meeting on

Friday night.
Over 2,000 members of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America went on strike to-day. They quit work in response to an order passed by the District Council last night. About 500 members of the

for the strikers to delude themselves into the belief that this talk is mere "General Managers' biuff," for it is apparent to the most casual observer.

NO TROUBLE IN SECURING MEN.

At the office of the General Managers the estimate is that 18,000 or 20,000 men identified with Chicago railways in Chicago territory went on a strike. The employment agency created by the association has hired 2,500 to 3,000 men and distributed them among the railroads, and the ORDER PREVAILS EVERYWHERE.

ORDER PREVAILS EVERYWHERE.

United States Marshal Arnold, who has kept his finger on the key of the situation from the moment the authority of his office was invoked, said this afternoon, as he issued orders for the

"The strike, or revolt, or whatever it may be called, is practically a thing of the past. Order prevails everywhere within this jurisdiction, and is my opinion that the troops might be with-

awn to-morrow without apprecions of the sability of further disorder. The crisis has en passed, and with safety."
The same impression prevailed throughout the ty, husiness of all kinds, which has been in state of paralysis for over a week, commences show symptoms of returning vitality. The tail stores were througed with customers, and unity buyers began to show their faces at the bulgstale establishments. The ticket seliers at country buyers began to show their faces at the wholesale establishments. The ticket sellers at the various depots were kept busy and at the box offices of the theatres, which have done a beggardy business for a week or more, advance sales were actually reported. Everywhere there were indications of the general belief that, even if the trouble was not absolutely over, the worst had been seen.

In the scramble among former employes to get | of the Executive Council of the American Federaback their jobs some amusing incidents are crop- tion of Labor. The radicals were in hopes that pling out. The president of the excuses corporations was running through the excuses piled on his desk from old employes, explaining how it had happened they had not reported for their strike, but the early expressions of the how it had happened they had not reported for duty for the last two or three weeks, and found that, out of 135 communications, thirty-two related to births in the family, and the consequent train of sickness and misfortune. On comparing notes it was found that the employing officials on every other road were overwhelmed with similar excuses, which led them to the conclusion that strikes have an extraordinarity stimulating effect on population statisties. The epidemic of sickness in the families of strikers who want to get back to work is widespread, and includes relatives of all degrees, from wives, children, mothers and fathers to causins by marriage or adoption.

That the members of the Federation was an open question. That the members of the free equally conservative was shown by the fact that the only outcome of the first session was the adoption of an appeal to President Cleveland, which was sent without delay, earnestly urging that the present industrial crisis might be roughly to an end, and to respond either in person or by sending a representative to meet with the council. Ut to a late hour no response had been received.

other session of the council, at which Presi-Debs was present by special request, was held to-night.

A LITTLE BREEZE AT THE STOCK YARDS. Everything was quiet throughout the city today except at the Stock Yards, where a few hundred striking butchers attacked an incoming train of cattle and, by tampering with a switch, derailed the engine. Two companies of militia were brought to the scene in quick time and the mob was just as quick in scattering. Several

mob was just as quick in scattering. Several heavy trains were sent in and out during the day. Of the 5,000 butchers in the yards less than 500 went out in compliance with the appeal of General Master Workman Sovereign.

The Federal Grand Jury examined a large number of witnesses to-day concerning the sayings and doings of the officers and directors of the Railway Union. Some of these were newspaper reporters and were asked to testify concerning the accuracy of interviews with President Debs and Vice-President Howard that had been printed in their papers.

ANOTHER LEADER ARRESTED.

George W. Lovejoy, of La Salle, Ill., a prominent member of the American Railway Union, was arrested last night as he was stepping from a Rock Island train at the Van Buren-st. station, by Deputy Marshal Logan, who had a warrant issued by Commissioner Hoyne. Lovejoy was a yardmaster employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company. He is charged with intimidating John T. Campbell, a telegraph operator employed by the company at Spring Valley, on July 4. When Lovejoy reached the marshal's office he at once wrote a note to Debs and sent it to strike headquarters by a messenger. He was kept a prisoner in the office, but he was not locked up in the cage.

Lovejoy said he was at Spring Valley when he heard that a warant had been issued for him at Chicago, and came to the city to give himself up. He denied intimidating a telegraph operator. "I have committed no lawless acts since this trouble began," said he, "for I know too well the consequences of such conduct." Lovejoy was a delegate to the recent National convention of the Railway Union in this city, representing the lodge at La Saile.

The managers of the Western Union Telegraph, and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company tion, by Deputy Marshal Logan, who had a war-

lodge at La Salle.

The managers of the Western Union Telegraph, and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company have been suppenned at Chicago, Milwaukee and various other cities to appear and produce the telegraphic correspondence of Debs and other men connected with the Pullman boycott and strike.

A PULLMAN OFFICIAL IN DANGER. AN UNKNOWN MAN WITH A REVOLVER AT-TEMPTS TO ASSAULT SUPERIN-

TENDENT MIDDLETON. Pullman, Ill., July 12.-Mr. Middleton, supertntendent of the Pullman works, had a narrow escape from being assassinated by thugs last night. was standing at the Pullman station, talking to a friend, when his companion turned and grappled with a man who could be only dimly seen in the

Continued on Second Page

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPEECHES THAT SIZZLED. HOT TALK IN COOPER UNION.

SOME ALLEGED REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR INDORSE THE STRIKE.

HENRY GEORGE ENGAGES IN A GENERAL DE-NUNCIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND

CARINET AND WILD APPLAUSE

A mass-meeting of great magnitude and much noise was held last night at Cooper Union by representatives of different labor unions in this city. It was called "to maintain civil rights," so the posters announced, and also to find out whether Grover Cleveland or Eugene V. Debs was a dictator. The speakers of the evening were all inclined to believe that it was their land deserved that title and that Eugene Debs was worthy of the love and devotion of every patriotic man in the country. Debs had a mass of people sympathizing with him in Cooper Union, but that body of people was composed of Bohemians, Poles and Hebrews, with few American-born laboring men among them. They all wore white ribbons as an emblem of their sup-

The audience hissed and clapped alternately as the opinions of the speakers pleased or annoyed them. Henry George, in attempting to explain the difference between the Democracy of Jefferson and the Democracy of Croker, received a round of squeiching hisses, because the audience thought that anything connected with the word Democrat meant something about the action of

the Federal Government toward Mr. Debs. Mr. George informed his audience that they knew nothing about that which they were his ing, and so they subsided.

THE WORTHIES WHO WERE CHEERED. Governor Altgeld, Governor Waite and Deba were cheered whenever their names were mentioned, while idle invectives were hurled against Mr. Pullman, President (Develand and his Cabinet. There were a number of women in the audience, and they were loud in their appreciation of what the "great" labor leaders said.

Besides the big meeting inside there was an overflow meeting outside and a long list of speakers, who talked about everything but the true solution of the labor problem, and made the atmosphere lurid with their inflammatory words against the Government of the United States. The crowd outside, while inclined to be orderly, on account of the presence of the police, made no attempt to conceal its feelings whenever "Federal interference" or "government by the trusts"

The big hall was decorated with American flags, and something called by courtesy a band ground out some imitations of National airs, Over the platform in big black letters that could be read in all parts of the hall were the follow-

Ing lines:

They hanged and quartered John Ball, but feudalism passed away. They hanged John Brown, but chattel slavery passed away. They arrested Eugene Debs and may kill him, but wage slavery will pass away—such souls go marching on.

Some good advice to Cieveland from his superiors:
"The support of the State governments in all their rights is the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies"—Jefferson. "Capital is the full of labor, labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration"—Lincoln.

Henry George, Father Ducey, John Swinton, Frank K. Foster, of Boston; James A. Herne, the actor, and others did the talking.

HENRY GEORGE'S FIERY MOOD. Henry George got the present labor trouble in the West tangled up with his single tax theory and for more than hour he talked in his usual way about "corporate greed," and on other of ell-known topics. He predicted that the Republic would die "if Federal troops tried to interfere with State rights," and he said that he would rather see every locomotive ditched and every station in flames than have the Unite States Army enforce order in the prese troubles. He made astonishing utterances agai the Federal Government. He said the exist parties must die, and he did not care much how they met their death. His fiery words against

the Government were met with loud and long applause. Inspector Williams and Police Captain Cross, with several squads of policemen, were present to preserve order, but, with the exception of a few slight exuberant outbursts by Socialistic and Anarchistic men, there was no disposition toward disorder. Daniel Harris, the president of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor, presided and Charles Wright, of Typographical Union No. 6, was secretary. Mr. Harris called the meeting to order at about 8 o'clock.

The chairman in the course of his speech said: The chairman in the course of his speech said:

This meeting has been called to demonstrate the disapproval of the people of New-York against the disapproval of the people of New-York against the issums of omnibus injunctions against the people who are engaged in a struggle for their civil rights. We believe that they are right and we believe that your presence here shows that you are in sympathy with the American Railway Union. (Loud applause.) The Feleral Government has no power to issue such injunctions against men who are merely demanding arbitration from George M. Puliman. (Hisses.) I hold it to be the duty of any employer, when a number of his employes only imagine even that they have a grievance against him, to consent to arbitration and have a decision as to who is right and who is wrong. The people of Puliman have demanded this of George M. Puliman and have been refused. (Hisses.)

At this point Father Ducey came upon the

At this point Father Ducey came upon the platform and took a seat in the front row, near the speaker's desk. He was warmly applauded. The chairman went on:

The chairman went on.

E. V. Debs is battling in the cause of humanity, and I feel confident that the great majority of the people of the United States are with him. (Appause.) And the time will come when the judiciary of this country will acknowledge that the stand which he has taken has been right. (Appause.) George M. Pullman had better arbitrate this matter fairly and equitably. The men ask for no more, and they will be content with no less. (Applause.)

HENRY GEORGE LOUDLY CHEERED.

When Henry George got up to speak he was received with one of those enthusiastic outbursts of cheering that were common during the famous Mayoralty campaign of 1886. shouted: "Three cheers for the next Mayor of New-York," and they were given with a will. Mr. George said, in part:

Mr. George said, in part:

In some things I do not agree with the gentlemen who have asked me here. In some things I probably differ with the majority of this audience. I don't believe in strikes. I am not disposed to denounce George M. Puliman. I come here as a citizen and as a Democrat. (Hisses, catcalis and ear-piercing whistles greeted this remark, and when Mr. George tried to resume, they were continued again and again.) As a Democrat who, from 187, has earnessty supported Grover Cleveland. (The hissing and other loud sounds of dissent agains broke out). I am here to enter my protest against his action. (Great applause.)

I am here to say what no daily paper in New-York now says, that that action is a violation of one of the fundamental principles of our Constitution and dangerous to the Republic. (Applause). Governor Altgeld (great applause) of Illinois speaks the true Democratic doctrine. (Hisses and applause). You who are hissing the name of Democracy know no more about it than do the so-called Democrats of this city. (Applause.) My Democracy is not that sort. The Democracy I am talking about is the Democracy that believes in equal rights, and that would crush under its foot all monopoly. (Applause.)

HISSES FOR THE PRESIDENT.

HISSES FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland (great hisses) has violated the fundamental policy of this Nation; namely, that the Pederal power should be slow to interfere in that which does not directly concern it. If Presi-dent Cleveland is right, we shall need a standing army of hundreds of thousands of men, and the moment that is acknowledged that moment the Republic dies, and there stands in its place as